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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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meaning to the many noble utterances made in the world of international relations and diplomacy. We shall continue to work towards the realization of this most laudable goal—United States ratification of the Genocide Convention and the other Human Rights treaties.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANGLEY RESEARCH CENTER

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on the Judiciary, I report favorably Senate Joint Resolution 109.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 109) to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation commemorating 50 years of service to the Nation by the Langley Research Center.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 109) was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Langley Research Center at Hampton, Virginia, and calling upon the people of the United States, during the first full calendar week in October 1967, to observe such anniversary with appropriate ceremonies and activities honoring such Center's fifty years of service to the Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the preamble is agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary [Mr. EASTLAND], and the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] have reported from the Committee on the Judiciary Senate Joint Resolution 109; and the Senate has unanimously passed it.

I wish to express my warm appreciation to the distinguished chairman of the committee for his great cooperation in handling this joint resolution.

Mr. President, the joint resolution commemorates the 50th anniversary of the Langley Research Center, located on the peninsula of Virginia. It authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation commemorating 50 years of service to the Nation by the Langley Research Center.

The Langley Research Center is one of the major research facilities of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, engaged in significant programs of advanced research and technology relating to aeronautics and the manned and unmanned exploration of space, including, among others, the development of vertical and short take-off and landing aircraft, the Apollo lunar mission, and a variety of other projects designed to accelerate our flight progress and expand our knowledge of the universe.

Mr. President, the people of Virginia are very proud of the work being done by the Langley Research Center.

The people of Virginia are proud of the dedicated, able, and competent employees of the research center at Langley.

I am pleased today to bring before the Senate the splendid work which is being done at Langley Research Center, and I am pleased that the Senate has unanimously passed Senate Joint Resolution 109, to commemorate 50 years of outstanding service to the Nation, which has been rendered by this space facility in Virginia.

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, I should like to join with my colleague, Senator BYRD of Virginia, in expressing my pleasure that the Senate has unanimously passed this joint resolution today. I should like to thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary for his role in bringing the joint resolution to the floor of the Senate.

The Langley Research Center for 50 years has played a vital part in the development of our aviation and space programs. It is one of the finest facilities of its kind in the United States, and we are very proud to have it located in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

On this occasion, when its 50th anniversary is being celebrated, I take great pleasure in saluting the splendid personnel of that fine facility, and I thank the Senate for its action today.

VIETNAM

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the New York Times this morning contains a most interesting editorial entitled "Consensus on the Bombing." The article points out that, on the eve of the opening of the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, Secretary General U Thant again urged that the United States stop bombing North Vietnam as an essential first step toward peace. At the same time, the French press agency reported from Hanoi that reliable sources indicated talks could begin between Hanoi and Washington within 3 or 4 weeks of a bombing halt.

We next find the Canadian Foreign Minister, Paul Martin, who represents one of America's closest friends, and a nation that has had recent diplomatic contact with North Vietnam, reporting that there is not the slightest doubt in his mind that the first step in the direction of talks will involve the question of the bombing of North Vietnam.

The editorial states that this position has been echoed at the United Nations so far in speeches by the representatives of Denmark, Sweden, France, Somalia, Indonesia, and Kenya, and that many other delegates, friends as well as opponents of the American policy, have privately voiced similar views.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MORTON] made a most important foreign policy speech to a group of businessmen a few days ago in which he indicated that he had switched his position on the bombing of Vietnam, and now is of the view that it is essential that we should stop the bombing. If we really want to stop the war. It is really as sim-

ple as that. If we want to stop the war we have to stop the bombing. I have been saying this for well over a year, and so has my good friend from Ohio [Mr. YOUNG].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. Mr. President, I am happy to hear the statement of the Senator from Pennsylvania. I commend him, and I agree with him entirely.

By the Senator's statement that we should stop the bombing, I assume that the Senator means our President should announce to the world that we will stop the bombing unconditionally, that we will do so without imposing any conditions whatever. It would be an act of statesmanship if our President would announce that we have unconditionally stopped bombing North Vietnam and that such policy will continue for a sufficient time for us to determine if a diplomatic ending to this conflict can be achieved by a meeting of delegates representing the Hanoi government, the Vietcong or its political arm, the National Liberation Front, the Saigon regime of Thieu and Ky, and our representatives.

Obviously, if there is ever to be a meeting of delegates of the Hanoi regime and the Saigon regime, there must also be independent delegates representing the National Liberation Front, or what is now termed the VC. Does the Senator agree with that statement?

Mr. CLARK. I thoroughly agree. It seems to me absurd for us to pretend any longer that this is not a civil war. Mr. President, when you want to stop a civil war you have to bring both parties of the war to the conference table.

I ask the Senator from Ohio if he does not agree with me that when we say we want to stop the bombing we mean the bombing of the north; in fact, we advocate continued protection of our ground troops by bombing in the south and the demilitarized zone, which has been violated by Hanoi.

That policy should be advocated because bombing of the north has not only failed to destroy the capacity of Hanoi, with the assistance of Russia and China, to equip its men in the south, but also it has had no perceptible effect on the infiltration. There are about as many troops going into South Vietnam as Ho Chi Minh wants to send there. Does the Senator agree with that statement?

Mr. YOUNG of Ohio. The Senator is correct. Infiltration of VC forces from North Vietnam into the south has not been stopped by our incessant bombing. They are infiltrating all the time across the demarcation line, which the Geneva Accords of 1954 specifically stated was a temporary demarcation line, until the elections promised for 1956 could be held. We were instrumental, through our then Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, and our CIA in having those elections called off.

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